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RICHMOND: PRINTED BY THOMAS NICOLSON.

VIENNA, June 7.

LETTERS from Raguſa mentioned the arrival of th Grand Vizir at Sophia, where he remained at the head of 80,000 men

On the 27th of laſt month, inſtead of the army's receiving orders, as they expected, to paſs the Save, they ſaw two companies of pontoniers appear, who began to break down the two bridges thrown over that river, which they finiſhed the ſame day.—On the 28th they countermanded all the diſpoſitions, and all hopes of paſſing the Save vaniſhed.—We are aſſured the grand army will remain on the ſpot it has occupied theſe ſeven weeks, and that they are fortifying it for that purpoſe.

June 14. Advices of the 3d inſtant from Prince Lichtenſtein mention, that a body of Turks, conſiſting of 3000 men horſe and foot, in three diviſions, made an attempt on the Auſtrian lines, extending from the right ſide of the Glina, to the redoubt of Sztaro Szello. As ſoon as the advanced poſts perceived the enemy marching in ſuperior force, they gave the alarm, and retired under the fort, the fire of which ſoon obliged the Turks to diſperſe. A party then attempted to paſs the Glina, and attacked the Auſtrians poſted at the bridge at Kattinovacz, but met with ſo vigorous a reſiſtance, that after returning three times to the aſſault, they were repulſed with loſs. This party afterwards rejoined the main body, and returned to the charge in greater numbers, but with no better effect, finding a braver reſiſtance from a detachment of the regiment of Szluiner, under the command of Major Kneſevich, and from a company of the firſt regiment of the frontiers, who at length put the Turks to flight, and purſued them into their own lines.

The enemy left behind them 34 dead, with the ſtandard bearer and ſeveral horſes They threw about 40 men into the river, and carried with them, beſides, a conſiderable number of killed and wounded. Our loſs amounts to two officers and 40 men killed, and four wounded.

By letters from field Marſhal Count Wartenſleben, of the 4th inſtant, it appears that a detachment of his army had intercepted a Turkiſh convoy of proviſions intended for Belgrade, and deſtroyed what they could not carry off.

We learn by diſpatches received from Lieutenant-General Fabric, dated the 30th of April, that on the 20th of that month, about eight in the morning, 800 Turks having 16 pair of colours, advanced as far as the defile of Tartzbourg, where they attacked two companies, one belonging to the regiment of Oroſz, the other to that of Tranſylvania and Wallachia. Finding their efforts on the right and center baffled, they made an attempt on the rear, but were foiled in this by the exertion of a party of the regiment of Oroſz and ſome Wallachian volunteers.

On the 26th of April before day break, the enemy returned to the charge. They marched on to the number of 2500 men in three columns, and attacked us at once in front and flank; in the ſpace of two hours they made two onſets, but were repulſed in both by Monſ. Leyritz, Major in the regiment of Oroſz. The many who retreated towards the mountains, afterwards renewed their attacks, but as before without effect, and at ſix in the morning withdrew to Valli Mullieri, where they remained to the enſuing day.

The 27th of April, about nine in the morning, with a body of 800 men, they attacked our left wing, with a deſign no doubt to penetrate to Fondata, a ſpacious valley behind our poſt; perceiving the execution of their project impracticable, they withdrew through the heights of Oradie to Rukur. Our troops kept their ſtation, but the Turks appeared no more. Theſe attacks coſt us not one man, nor had we one wounded. The enemy loſt 25 men and five horſes.

According to accounts from the corps at the Banrat, under command of Count Wartenſleben, there are frequent ſkirmiſhes between our volunteers poſted at Grozka and the Turks, in one of the laſt of which, we took twelve priſoners and loſt one pair of colours.

There prevails ſuch diſagreement amongſt the Turkiſh troops which compoſe the garriſon of Orſawa, that 40 men deſerted in a boat and fired upon thoſe which remained in the fortreſs.

PARIS, June 18.

THE Comte de St. Prieſt is actually recalled from the Hague, the States General having refuſed to give him ſatisfaction for the inſults offered to himſelf, as well as to his retinue.

Our grand topic of foreign politics at preſent is the ſeemingly unavoidable rupture of Sweden and Denmark with Ruſſia. The report that thoſe powers have declared war againſt Ruſſia, is revived with much confidence; and many go ſo far as to aſſert, that a body of 18,000 men have already entered Livonia.

We are in daily expectation of another Bed of Juſtice being held: But the only matter of conſequence which we expect to be agitated is, the long talked of extention of the barrier.

LONDON, May 22.

Extract of a letter from Paris. April 16

A LETTER from Verſailles announces the arrival of diſpatches from Conſtantinople, but their contents have not tranſpired; it however appears, the Turks kill all their priſoners, and that there is not a week paſſes, but two or three waggon loads of their heads arrive at Conſtantinople."

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, May 3, 1788.

"The Porte ſent an Algerine expreſs to Tunis to demand the ſuccours to be furniſhed by that Regency, in caſe the Porte is at war; but the Bey anſwered that he would not grant any ſuccours, as he was himſelf at war; with the Venetians, upon which the Algerine adviſed the Bey to make matters with the Senate, for which purpoſe he immediately made propoſals to the Venetian conſul, who ſaid he could not give an anſwer till he had received orders from the court, and immediately ſent to know their pleaſure on this ſubject.

May 25. To forward the negociations for peace which ſome advices ſay are already ſet on foot through the mediation of Pruſſia, his Britannic Majeſty has publicly declared, that he would be happy, by every means in his power, to accommodate the differences that ſubſiſt among the powers at war; but will allow no aid to be given in his ports to the ſhipping belonging to any of the parties concerned, or in any other way In conformity to this reſolution, the Venetian republic has publiſhed a like declaration. Her Imperial Majeſty of Ruſſia will conſequently ſoon ſee her error in deſerting her Old Ally for the ſake of new connections.

Beſides the proteſt which the Parliament of Paris addreſſed to the moſt Chriſtian King, on the 9th inſtant, ſeveral Peers of the realm on the ſame day, wrote the following letter to his Majeſty.

"SIRE,

"I am penetrated with the deepeſt ſorrow at the attempt which has been made to ſubvert the fundamental principles of your kingdom. I ſhall conſider it at all times my duty to give an example of ſubmiſſion and reſpect to all your ſubjects; but my conſcience, and the fidelity due to your Majeſty, will not ſuffer me to take any part in the functions, which theſe new edicts impoſe on the peerage. I therefore take the liberty of preſenting at the foot of your throne this declaration; which is dictated by the pureſt ſentiments of honour and zeal for the true intereſts of your Majeſty, which are inſeparable with thoſe of the nation.

The ſame day, Friday the 9th, the King convened the Parliament a ſecond time, and made the following ſpeech:

"GENTLEMEN,

"I made you yeſterday acquainted with my will, and I now call you together again to confirm it I ſhall continue to perſiſt in the execution of a plan which has for its object the general tranquility of the kingdom, and the welfare of my people. I rely on your zeal and fidelity for the good of my ſervice when I ſhall have fixed on proper perſons to compoſe my ſupreme aſſembly. I ſhall call you together before the ordinary time of your ſitting, if the good of the ſervice, and the neceſſity of the ſtate, require it."

The ſame evening at eight o'clock, the Parliament again met at Verſailles, and delivered in the following memorial:

"The members of the court perſiſt in all their reſolutions, particularly in that of the 3d of May: They further proteſt, and again declare, that they will not aſſiſt at any deliberations in the ſupreme aſſembly which his Majeſty is about to inſtitute —That as it is not in their power to deliver this proteſt to the perſon whoſe former province it was to receive it, and fearing that it will not be preſented to his Majeſty, they have charged one of their members to carry it to a notary, in order that it may be formally depoſited; and they have given him orders to print off as many copies as may be neceſſary to make it publicly known and authentic."

May 30. All political meaſures in France are for the preſent ſuſpended. His Majeſty will not allow a free diſcuſſion in any one court, till ſuch time as the new edicts can be put in force. The following is an extract of his Majeſty's orders for that purpoſe.

"We ſhall proceed without delay to the allotment of thoſe powers intended to be given to the different tribunals we have thought proper to appoint in our new plan of government, and we fully rely on the loyalty of our ſubjects to give it effect. But as ſome time will be neceſſary to give them operation, we have judged it neceſſary to ſuſpend the activity of all our courts throughout the kingdom, in order to avoid every confuſion.

"It is therefore our royal will and pleaſure, that our Parliament of Paris ſhould adjourn and break up till the entire arrangement of our new ordinances are completed: We further forbid it, and each of its members, either to aſſemble or deliberate on private or public affairs, on pain of their deliberation, being declared null and void, and ſuffering for their diſobedience.

"We command our well beloved and faithful members of the court of Parliament ſtrictly to conform to theſe preſents, for ſuch is our pleaſure.

(Signed) LOUIS."

June 21. The Dutch mail, which arrived yeſterday morning, ſays, "That the affair between the French Ambaſſador and the States General was not ſettled." Couriers have been diſpatched to the Courts of France and Berlin, and to the Stadtholder on the ſubject? Additional guards are appointed to prevent the Count de St. Prieſts from further inſults—and there can be no doubt but he will perſevere in not ſuffering the appearance of Orange in this houſe, as that would be a tacit acknowledgement of the juſtice of all that had happened, and derogatory to the public declarations of the French King.

And by a private letter from Stockholm, dated the 27th of May, we learn that the King accompanied by the Duke of Scandemania (whom, it is thought, will command the fleet) Carliſcrone to review it; and we ſince learn that the King returned alone to Stockholm on the 5th of June, when he was preparing to ſet out for Finland to take the command of the army, having appointed General de Meyerfeldt to act in ſecond under him. When this news came away couriers were daily paſſing to and from Peterſburgh, and every thing indicated ſome grand event taking place.

There has long ſubſiſted between Sweden and Ruſſia a treaty of defenſive alliance, in which it is ſtipulated, that a certain quota of men and ſhips ſhall be furniſhed to either power, if attacked by a foreign enemy. The Empreſs made a demand of this aid from Sweden — The aſſiſtance was refuſed, upon the plea that Ruſſia was not attacked, and, therefore, could not call for ſupport, which was only to act when engaged in her own defence. The Empreſs was highly enraged at this ſubterfuge, and ſent a courier with the declaration, that if the ſuccours were refuſed, ſhe would attack the Swediſh province of Finland with 50,000 men. The King of Sweden replied, that he had 50,000 Swedes ready to meet her, and they ſhould determine the matter.

Orders are iſſued, the Swediſh fleet is arming, tranſports are ready to convey troops into Finland and the army is in motion.

The King of Sweden has abſolutely left Stockholm, in order to take the command of the army in Finland; and 9 ſhips of the line have ſailed to join the Swediſh fleet gone on the expedition to Finland Admiral Wrangle ſailed in the above fleet to take the command of the whole.

June 26. We are aſſured that the declaration of war between Sweden and Ruſſia has actually taken place. The King of Sweden is the offenſive party. He follows this declaration by the perſonal command of the army in Finland. We before ſaid, that the principal cauſe of jealouſy was the recovery of that part of Finland, wreſted from his anceſtors in a former war with Ruſſia, called the country of Karolia. It is the eaſtermoſt part of old Finland, and immediately adjacent to the other dominions of the Empreſs.

By this declaration of war, the Empreſs will find herſelf much perplexed in her quarrel with the Turks, and muſt withdraw a conſiderable body of her forces from the ſouth. Her projects are ſo far thwarted in regard to offenſive meaſures againſt them, that we are aſſured the Ruſſian fleet deſtined to the Mediterranean will not ſail this year.

Our late attempts in opening the fur-trade from Kamſchatka, have been very unſucceſsful The Nutka, Captain Meare, which left Bengal about two years ago upon that expedition, in company with the Otter, has returned to China in a very diſtreſſed ſtate; and of the other ſhip no accounts have been heard. The adventurers in this new ſpecies of trade muſt have ſuſtained a very conſiderable loſs; but the unfortunate fate of thoſe immediately employed is ſtill more to be lamented.

Extract of a letter from Grenoble, (France) dated June 7.

"The occurrences of yeſterday were truly alarming. The Duke de Tonnere was in danger of loſing his life; the people aſſaulted his hotel, and having forced their way through the guards, got into it, and fired through

the windows; they then endeavoured to find the Duke, saying his skull should make a mitre for the prime Minister; they broke all the doors, windows and tables of his cabinet of natural history, &c. The whole was a frightful spectacle, and many were wounded, both citizens and soldiers. The adjutant of the royal regiment of marines had the imprudence to order them to fire on the populace, and the carnage would have been dreadful but for the coolness and pressing intreaties of the first president, and the timely and wise proceedings of the Comte de la Tour du Pin Rollier, who at length got an order for the troops to retire, and tranquility was restored; but the people continue to guard the magistrate's carriages to hinder their departure. There is still a great fermentation; and those people who cannot forgive the soldiers for firing on them, and wounding and killing some of them, endeavour to excite a discontent among the Mountaineers. Much depends on the answer which a courier, sent to Versailles by M. Tonnere, may bring"

JULY 1.

Extract of a letter from Leghorn, June 2.

"We are assured that some deputies from Valteline have presented themselves to the government of Milan, and offered to submit themselves to the House of Austria. These people two years hence made great complaints to the Grison Lords, and threatened to detach themselves from their government if they did not immediately remedy the disorders occasioned by the Consuls who governed their bailiwicks. Whether the House of Austria, in the present circumstances, accept this offer, which may excite the jealousy of the other powers, we know not. That fine country is extremely fertile, especially in excellent wines, and the possession of it will unite Tyrol to Milan, and will be an agreeable acquisition to the Sovereigns of Austria, should they reap no other advantage from it than that of uniting the states of Italy to those of Germany, and thereby have no occasion to pass through the Venetian estates to go into the country of Milan, and the Valtelines will thereby be under the dominion of a government to which it belonged in the times of the Dukes of Milan."

No change has yet taken place in the French Ministry nor are any of them exiled. The dismissal of the Prime Minister is not looked for until about the 10th of this month; it was not expected till towards the latter end; but circumstances have arisen which will accelerate the measure. The other two principal members who go out with him, are—the Compte Brienne, Minister of the war department; and M. la Moignon, Keeper of the Seals. The latter is the person through whom all the obnoxious letters de Cachet were sent. The Duke de Chatelet still holds the best chance of being promoted to the head of affairs. If it is so, M. Neckar remains out. There is little probability in his favour. The Baron de Breteuil keeps his place. No further mention is made of any disturbances in the provinces.—An order was sent last week from the King to the several commandants throughout the kingdom, to suspend their former orders till his further pleasure was made known.

According to letters from Paris on Thursday evening last, the exiled members of Parliament are recalled. The new Prime Minister of France was expected to be declared the next day (Friday) by the King; but such was the temper and spirit of the people all over the kingdom, that it was generally believed the crown will be obliged to make some other sacrifices; and that nothing but an assurance that the attempt against the Constitution shall never hereafter be revived, will satisfy the nation, or put a stop to the troubles, which at some places were arrived at an alarming height.

Extract of a letter from the Hague, June 24.

"Their High Mightinesses the States General have answered the memorial presented by the French Ambassador relative to the affairs of his Chasseur, in which they set forth, that from every evidence they can collect, the Ambassador's servant was most in fault, and was the principal cause of the insults which took place on that day; and their High Mightinesses demand, on their parts, that "He who caused those disorders, and who abused the respectable character of his master, violated the territory of the Republic, and wounded some of the defenceless inhabitants, in order to do himself a pretended justice, should be punished as he deserves."

July 3. The following are the only particulars of the engagement (mentioned in our last) between the Emperor's troops and the forces of the Republic of Venice, which have yet arrived:

The Imperial troops having disembarked in the district of Budon, to effect a junction with some forces (Les Monte Negrins) in Albania, were stopped on their march by the Venetian advance guard, who shewed the orders of the Senate as his authority, to deny the pass, and to contest it, if the denial was resisted. The orders of the Senate were general, and extended as a bar not only to the Venetians, but against all strangers. The orders also were circumspect as to the mode of acting; to avoid, to the last extremity, every measure that could be constructively referred to offensive war. Which side fired first is differently reported: Both sides fired, and exchanged three rounds of shot with some carnage on both sides, but with no change of place in either. The consequences of this skirmish are not known.

From the London Gazette.

At the Court of St. James's the 25th of June, 1788.

PRESENT.

The KING's Most Excellent Majesty in Council.

WHEREAS an act has been passed in this present session of Parliament, entitled, "An act to continue the laws now in force for regulating the trade between the subjects of his Majesty's dominions and the inhabitants of the territories belonging to the United States of America, so far as the same relate to the trade and commerce carried on between this kingdom and the inhabitants of the countries belonging to the said United States." And whereas it hath been represented to his Majesty at this Board, that there is reason to apprehend that wheat, the produce of various parts of the territories belonging to the said United States of America, may be infected with an insect, the spreading of which would be injurious to the grain of this kingdom, his Majesty, taking the same into his royal consideration, is hereby pleased, with the advice of his Privy Council, to order, that the utmost care be taken, not to permit any entry to be passed for wheat of the growth of any of the territories belonging to the said United States of America, which is already or may hereafter be brought into any of the ports of Great Britain, until his Majesty's pleasure shall be farther signified:—And the right Hon. the Lords Commissioners of his Majesty's treasury are to give the necessary directions herein accordingly,

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 28.

WE hear that a number of the principal farmers in Philadelphia county (all zealous fœderalists) have formed a society for the encouragement of agriculture and manufactures. Richard Peters, Esq is appointed President of this society. It is said one of their first ojections will be to form an association; to prevent the use of spiritous liquors, within the circle of their influence in the county.

It is with great pleasure that we inform our readers, that Richard Peters, Esq. has three acres of Scarcity root now in a flourishing state upon his farm, and that his experience of its great encrease and usefulness, justify the encomiums that have been given of it in France and England

The following is a Copy of a letter from Captain Daniel Thompson, commander of the Crown Cutter, to Captain Stephen Moore, belonging to this port, dated Gibralter Bay, May 26, 1788

"I am ordered by Joze Sanches de Bretto, Admiral and commander in Chief of her most faithful Majesty's squadron, to make known to you, that he has positive orders for protecting and convoying any American ship or ships against the regency of Algiers, or any of the African powers at war with America, for which, at your departure from this, if you find it necessary for convoy, you will please make me acquainted when and where you wish to proceed, that the same may be communicated to the Admiral, for his appointing the same."

BALTIMORE, Aug. 29.

A GENTLEMAN of observation, for the gratification of curiosity, and to excite a laudable emulation, hath obligingly communicated to us, for publication, the exact weight, at several ages, of an extraordinary CALF now at an eminent farmer's seat in Baltimore county, viz.

At 4 days old, 130 lb.

At between 4 and 5 weeks old, 236 lb.

At between 5 and 6 weeks old, 253 lb.—the present weight.

Extract from an authentic account of the commotions in France dated at Paris, June 12, 1788.

"BY an edict, the King deprives the Parliament of the right of registering his edicts, and transfers it to a superior court called Cour Pleniere, the members of which are to be all chosen by himself.—Several abuses which had crept in the penal laws, are removed by another edict.—When the reading was over, the Parliament was ordered to withdraw—they were prohibited from meeting together, and performing their former functions, until the alterations should have taken place.

"Notwithstanding the Parliament entered into a solemn protest, and being deprived of their register, they had their protest registered at a public Notary's office, printed and published.

"In order to prevent their future meeting, the house of Parliament was filled with soldiers, some riots ensued, but they were easily quelled, though no blood was shed—for the soldiers were ordered to bear every kind of insult the populace could offer. But far different was the result of these innovations in the interior parts of the kingdom. The respective commandants of each province had been ordered to march with troops and hold themselves upon the defensive. The states of Britany had a previous meeting, and resolved to suffer none of them to be carried into execution; and the members engaged themselves by a solemn oath to view him as an infamous wretch who would accept any office in the Cour Pleniere, or whoever should support it in any form whatever. This resolve was sent to the Parliament of Rennes—it was printed and published, and it was determined to make a spirited remonstrance to the King.

"Remonstrances were made, but they proved unsuccessful. The intendant and commandant of the province were directed to proceed to the execution of the edicts, for which purpose they marched into the court of Parliament, attended by three regiments; but the Britons, so far from being terrified at this sight, began to increase in number, and to assault the soldiers; several of them were disarmed; stones were thrown at the commandant's carriage; the intendant was wounded, and fearful of the mischiefs consequent upon such riot, the commandant ordered the soldiers to confine themselves to their barracks.

"The intelligence of this alarming insurrection soon reached the court of Versailles; fear seized upon the ministry; they promised the commissaries of Britany to withdraw their edicts, but would not commit their promise to writing.

Dissatisfied at this unfair refusal, the Bretons entered immediately into a confederacy against all the ministerial schemes. Many hundred noblemen, in and out of the province, subscribed; copies were sent to all parts—to all persons holding property in Britany; it was particularly recommended to the Marquis de la Fayette, one of the greatest landed proprietors in Britany, and this gallant friend to universal and French liberty, answered them immediately, that, he agreed with all his heart to their confederacy, and that he would with all his might, oppose any act contrary to the French Constitution.

"The edict did not meet with a better success in the parliaments of Besancon, Pau, Grenoble, Bordeaux, Douay, &c. all which entered in animated protests. But that of Grenoble distinguished itself by a declaration of rights, remarkable for the conciseness, precision, and elevation of thought. The nobility of that province declared that they would support these rights by all means.

"Struck with terror at this universal opposition, the ministry kept a deep silence, and seemed very uncertain what measures they should adopt—they determined, however, to try a first meeting of the Cour Pleniere, which was laughed at by the populace, even at Versailles. This experiment did not prove successful—the Peers declined their attendance, and protested against it—the great house of Parliament of Paris did not go until they were forced by letters de Cachet; and again protested, so that there was no other members beside the King, Mr. Lamoignon, and the Captains of the guards. No business of any importance was agitated—the King declared that he would have all his orders obeyed, and the assembly dispersed.

"Notwithstanding the ill success of the Cour Pleniere, the minister ventured to compel the Baillages, or judicial courts of provinces, and chiefly the Chatelet de Paris, to register the edicts; as they had previously enlarged the power of those tribunals, they relied much on their compliance; but again that hope was frustrated—the Chatelet de Paris nobly refused to sanction the edicts. Similar was the conduct of the first Baillages; a few indeed, received it, and a catalogue of their names pompously published in the public papers; but they are only petty insignificant Baillages.

"Such was the situation of affairs in France about the end of June last. Anarchy with the Ministers, and an open war between them and the Parliaments: much confusion occasioned by the momentary interruption of the courts of justice; a universal out-cry for the States General, as the only efficacious remedy against all these evils.

"It is very remarkable that amidst all these schemes, confusion, resistance, and Letters de Cachet, the King of France yet retains the unimpaired love of his subjects—every one rests upon his candour, and inclination to the public welfare—every one laments that he is betrayed by perverse advisers—he is generally thought to be averse to tyranny. Nor is this to be wondered at, when we take a retrospect view of his conduct. When we see a Prince, idolized by his people, uniting to an excellent heart every endowment nature could bestow; stripping himself of the vain shew of grandeur and pomp, and sedulously seeking in the scattered remnants of French prosperity, the means of restoring to that beautiful country her lost grandeur, by reviving the inexhaustible resources which nature gave her in preference to almost every other part of the world.

"It is generally hoped, the States General will meet this year, and if that meeting takes place, the restoration of peace and order is beyond all doubt. The rights of the French nation will be grounded on a firm and good Constitution; and as the resources of that nation are vast, it is a prevailing opinion, even among such as are most conversant with her debt, that it will soon be discharged, provided means be procured by the Constitution for producing a faithful and satisfactory account of the appropriated funds.

"The expectation of a Convention of the States General is so universally admitted, that the public stocks did not sink so low as the present crisis would admit, and that trade has not been disgraced by a great bankruptcy as in England.

"I cannot conclude this account without observing how powerful the influence of the American Revolution has been in this crisis. The political principles of the United States, have been diffused throughout France, and are every where discussed, printed and quoted. The declaration of rights of the Parliament of Grenoble bears striking features of analogy with the celebrated American Declaration.

"The clergy itself has discovered the same Patriotic sentiment—on being called upon for a loan of eight millions of livres, they peremptorily refused it, resolved to make warm remonstrances to the King against the dissolution of Parliaments, and demanded too the Convention of the States General. The Bishops of Blois and Chartres distinguished themselves by their patriotism and eloquence among the leaders of the opposition.

"It is a public rumour, that Lamoignon and the first Minister will be dismissed; they are universally execrated and lampooned. The latter has now lost his warmest votaries by his pusillanimous behaviour. Lamoignon is vollently abused in the remonstrances of the Parliaments of Grenoble, and people think it impossible that he should continue in office when the States General are called, his despotism having inflamed all classes of people against him.

"From the above facts it is obvious, that the present situation of France presents those who look for the true prosperity of nations in a solid Constitution, with the most pleasing hopes; if it takes place, it will be by conciliatory means, because on the one hand, the King's affection towards his people is undoubted, and on the other, the multitude of enlightened people which exists in France, will use their influence in favour of conciliatory measures.

"In this chaos of events, the United States must expect a considerable increase of their trade with France. Under a better Constitution, all restraints upon that trade will be unshackled. Then will it be true to say, that the French Constitution will be far preferable to the English; for her provincial administrations organized by the people, and corresponding with the States General, will be far remote from that corruption with which the English Parliament is infected and disgraced."

RICHMOND, Sept. 11.

LORD Dunmore has become more unpopular, if possible, during his short administration at Bahamas than he was in this state. In consequence of the firmness of the judges, on some points where the crown interest was concerned, the governor thought proper to suspend them all, until his majesty's pleasure could be known, a high handed act on that the king himself does not possess the power to exercise in Great Britain or Ireland. Perhaps the consequences were not at first foreseen, but the following are some of those which have been experienced—the 2nd of May was return

day but their being no judges a court could not be held—the act of Assembly requires that all writs issuing out of the court shall be signed by a judge, and there being no judge of course no writ can issue, so that the debtor may now laugh at the creditor; the strong may lay violent hands upon the weak and injure his property or hurt his person; as no court was held, all suits pending are discontinued, and all writs issued since January share the same fate; the benefit of the *Habeas Corpus* act is in effect taken away. In England indeed it may be granted by the chancellor, but in the colonies where the chancellor is *governour*, it would be as improper to apply to him for an *Habeas Corpus*, as it would be in England to make a similar application to his Majesty in person. The people of Bahama bear those unprecedented acts of injustice with uncommon temper, waiting patiently the result of an application transmitted home for redress.

ARRIVALS AT NORFOLK.

Tartane, L'Humble, Touron, Baltimore.
Brig Henrietta, Gilbert, Jamaica.
Virginia, Baker, St. Eustatia.
Shooner George and Betsey, Deagle, Baltimore.
Dolphin, West, Philadelphia.
Fanny, Stanton, North Carolina.
Sloop Endeavour, Reid, St. Martin's.
Bathsheba, Ingram, Rhode-Island.
Sally, Trafton, North Carolina.
Chance, Parlee, New-York.
Charity, Cole, ditto.
Little Betsey, Minor, Philadelphia.

CLEARANCES.

Brig Neptune, Roffiter, Jamaica.
Jessie, Fleck, Liverpool.
Sloop Polly, Morris, Antigua.
Charles, White, New-York.

From the MARYLAND JOURNAL,
Printed in BALTIMORE,
SEPTEMBER 2, 1788.

A correspondent has favoured us with the following copy of an address presented to the Royal Society of London, by the Chevalier Quesnay de Beaurepaire, President and founder of the Academy of arts and sciences of Richmond, in Virginia.

Society of Sciences and Fine Arts, in the city of Richmond, in VIRGINIA.

THOUGH several literary and philosophical societies have at different times been established within the United states of America, there was none to the southward of Philadelphia until the year 1786, when a considerable number of the most respectable and best qualified inhabitants of Virginia, founded a Society of Sciences and Fine Arts, at Richmond, the capital of that state; having first subscribed near £. 3000 sterling towards erecting a suitable edifice; of which the first stone was laid the 24th of June 1786, by the Magistrates of Richmond, and the Chevalier Quesney de Beaurepaire, grandson to the celebrated philosopher of that name (Physician to Louis the XVth of France) was at the same time unanimously chosen President by the first members of this Society, who also elected a Council for administering the affairs thereof.

This Society consists of home members, honorary associates, and foreign members, who by their labours, meetings, and communications are engaged in the advancement of science, and more especially in promoting natural knowledge, it being manifest that a country so extensive, so little explored, and so abundant in animal, vegetable, and mineral productions, must be singularly adapted to the pursuits of experimental philosophy, and natural history.

Connected, but subordinate to the Society is also an Academy, for teaching and studying the languages mineralogy, botany, zoology, anatomy, mathematics natural philosophy, astronomy, chymistry, civil and military architecture, sculpture, painting &c and the Chevalier Quesnay, is returned to Europe for the purpose of engaging suitable professors and masters, as well as philosophical and mathematical instruments, models, &c for this institution and at the same time to commence an intercourse with such distinguished philosophical and literary characters, as may be willing to connect themselves to this rising Society as foreign members.

A plan of this institution having been submitted to the Royal Academy of Sciences at Paris, was on the 14th of March 1788, honoured with the special approbation of that learned body; many of whose members, particularly Mr. de Lamoignon de Malsharbes, the Duke de la Rochefoucalt, the Marquis of Condorcet, Marquis of La Billarderia, successor of Mr. de Buffon Messrs. Daubenton, Lavoisier, Vicq d'azir, Sage, de la Lande, Fourcroy, Thouin, Tenon, le Roi, Bruffonet, Du Tillet, abbe Rochon, &c. &c. have honoured the Academy of Richmond, by adding their names to the list of its foreign members, an honour which the Chevalier Quesney is encouraged to solicit from some of those who compose that ancient and very respectable body, the Royal Society of London. Science overlooks those boundaries and distinctions, which separate particular countries and nations from each other. All may equally participate its benefits, and should therefore cooperate for its advancement. The United States of America are indeed no longer a part of the British empire; but there are many circumstances arising from similitude of language, manners, habits, laws, religion, individual connexions and former relations, which must strongly promote and greatly facilitate an advantageous intercourse between this and that country.

As some of our readers may not have had an opportunity of much information on a subject which is extremely interesting to every friend to his country, we hope it will not be unacceptable to subjoin a short account of the institution above alluded to, and of its founder.

The Chevalier Quesnay de Beaurepaire is the descendant of a gentleman venerable for his excellent qualities as a man, and universally distinguished and respected for his abilities as a philosopher. The Chevalier served as an officer in the life guards of the King of France, when the late war in this country offering a fortunate occasion to those whose spirit impelled to signalize themselves in the career of glory, he quitted the inactive service in which he was engaged at home, to enlist himself under the banners of liberty. The combination of several unfortunate circumstances, as the loss of his equipage and letters of recommendation, tended, however, very greatly to impede the prosecution of his design. He was appointed a Captain in the Virginia line, in which station he acquitted himself with honour, and preserved the purity of a name handed down unsullied from his ancestors. The Chevalier inherited the name but not the fortune of his forefathers—and the want of resources in a foreign country, together with a long fit of illness, and other circumstances equally inimical to his wishes, forced him to quit a service, in which all his hopes, and all his prospects were centered, and to apply himself to some means, by which he might obtain a reputable support. The advantage of a taste for polite sciences, cultivated by a good education, induced him to turn his thoughts to the application of his talents to the benefit of the young people of America. Unfortunately, however his zeal had not the effect which it merited—His aims, though deserving of the highest praises and encouragement, were not seconded as they ought to have been. Equally unsuccessful in Philadelphia New York, and several other places, he made a last effort at Richmond, in Virginia. And here—after having combated with the virulence of prejudice and opposition, in almost every other place where he had made similar attempts; and after having sustained a thousand mortifying circumstances, which would have damped an ardour less fervid and persevering than that of the Chevalier Quesnay—his plan, at length, met with that reception which it was entitled to—Many of the most opulent and respectable citizens of Richmond, and its vicinity, warmly patronized him, and he had presently the sum of all his wishes completed. An association was formed—liberal subscriptions made—and, in a short time, the foundation of an Academy of Arts and Sciences laid, and the superstructure speedily finished—He was dignified with the title of founder and President. After seeing his plan so far succeed, the Chevalier recrossed the Atlantic with a design to engage proper masters, and to establish a connexion and correspondence with the different learned societies of Europe. Here new sources of satisfaction awaited him. He presented his plan to the Royal Academy of Sciences of Paris, which took it into formal consideration, and passed the highest encomiums on it and its author. Many of the most respectable members instantly engaged heartily in his support and became members of the New Society, as may be seen in the above address. Besides these, many Noblemen of the most exalted rank and dignity, and a number of the greatest philosophers in the world, added their names. Encouraged by a degree of success which far exceeded his most fervent expectation, the Chevalier Quesnay made a voyage to London, and submitted his plan to several great men of that place—and here also he was flattered with the addition of many of the most respectable names to his list of members.

Thus encouraged, and thus successful, Monsieur Quesnay is going from Court to Court, at each of which he means to solicit the patronage of the wise and great.

Such a flattering sensation must be highly gratifying to Mr. Quesney, and must amply compensate for the vast trouble the institution has cost him.

And here permit us to congratulate our countrymen on the opening prospect of the future grandeur of American science. Already has our country afforded brilliant specimens of exalted genius; and, when an opportunity so inviting and so favourable to the culture of the latent seeds of science offers, we too may hope to boast of our Newtons, our Bacons, and our Miltons.

We should not forget to mention Monsieur Basuel de Vignois, Advocate of the Parliament of Paris, Counsellor to his Most Christian Majesty, and Banker to the Court of Rome; a gentleman respectable for his virtues and talents and zealous and active for the success of our infant establishment. This gentleman, who is appointed perpetual foreign secretary and treasurer to the Academy at Paris, accompanies the Chevalier Quesney, in his tour, and by his exertions and influence greatly forwards the plan.

We understand that Chevalier Quesney is about publishing a sketch of his plan and regulations of the Society, together with an account of his proceedings and success and a list of the members and subscribers. We wait with impatience to announce the appearance of a work which must afford infinite pleasure to all who wish for the elevation of this country.

☞ *For the convenience of those Gentlemen who are indebted to the Editor of this paper,* —*The following persons (to whom the packet of papers are sent) will receive the different sums due, and in whose hands the accounts are lodged, viz. Mr* T. Greene, printer, *Fredericksburg. Mr.* John Grammar, *Petersburg. Mr.* John Driver *Suffolk. Mr.* George Purdie, *Smithfield. Mr.* Smith, *Portsmouth. Mr.* Robert Nicolson, *Williamsburg. Mr* Robert Brough, *Hampton.*

☞ **I do hereby give notice that** I intend to petition the next Assembly to invest in me a fee-simple estate, in a certain tract of land lying in King William county, whereon Colonel Francis West, now resides.

STEPHEN BINGHAM.

King William, August 28, 1788.

FOR SALE,
RECHERCHES
SUR LES
ETATS UNIS;

By a citizen of VIRGINIA,
Supposed to be *PHILIP MAZZEI*, Esquire;
In four parts, contained in three volumes octavo,
NEATLY BOUND AND LETTERED.

THIS work deserves the notice of every Virginian, who is solicitous to see the errors of Mably and Raynal, which injure the American name opposed with success; and is anxious to read an interesting account of the origin and progress of the United States, in a short compass. Although it is written in the French language, it will repay the reader for his trouble.

The three volumes may be had of THOMAS BREND bookbinder and stationer, at the price of eighteen shillings.

Richmond, September 9.

The SUBSCRIBER
Having taken the TAVERN,
In the town of MANCHESTER,
Now occupied by Mr. DAVID MILLER,
Proposes opening it on the first day of October.

HE flatters himself from the knowledge which he has obtained in the business, to give the greatest satisfaction to those gentlemen who may please to honour him with their company. He has good stables, and best of forage for horses, and the greatest care and attention shall be paid to them.

The TAVERN I at present occupy in Powhatan county, will be continued under the management of Mr SAMUEL MARSHALL who engages to keep it as well furnished as it is at present where travellers may be furnished as formerly, the same terms.

WILLIAM HOPE

Powhatan, September 9, 1788.

HORSES taken in by the week, or Month,
By PETER LEATH, Manchester.

FROM the flattering prospects of the crops this season, the subscriber begs leave to inform his friends and the public, that he has provided himself with good stables to accommodate 20 or 30 horses; and proposes furnishing them with green and dry food as long as the season will permit, at the following prices, to wit (commencing the first of October) By the day 2/ and by the month £ 2 5. Those gentlemen who favour him with their custom may depend that the greatest care shall be taken of their horses but will not be answerable for escapes or other accidents. He is also provided with good liquors of different kinds, lower than tavern charges in common

MANCHESTER, September 6, 1788.

For Sale,
A Tract of LAND,

In the county of FREDERICK,
CONTAINING 2200 ACRES,

IT is acknowledged by all who know it to be equal, if not superior, to any of the same quantity in that county. A part of the land being leased for the term of seven years; I will sell such as is not viz. Seven hundred and fifty acres to accommodate a purchaser or purchasers which may be divided to suit them but not less. Cash or its equivalent in military certificates of the state of Virginia will be required for one half of the purchase, and bond with security for the balance

HUGH NELSON.

York-Town, September 4, 1788.

Ten Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the subscriber on the 10th of August last, a negro fellow by the name of GEORGE, but calls himself GEORGE LEWIS; he is a likely fellow and is very fond of *dancing* and playing of his antic tricks, and can play a little on the fiddle. He is about five feet five inches high, fond of dress, and wears a long que to his hair; his cloths I can't recollect, as he has a great variety of them, and of the best kinds he was raised in Col. Batt Dandridge's estate and formerly belonged to Mr. Barnett Webb of this city, and to Mr. Nicholas Johnson of New castle

ROBERT RAWLINGS.

N. B. All masters of vessels and others are forewarned from carrying him out of this state at their peril. R. R.

Richmond, September 2, 1788.

POETRY.

MODERN DEVOTION.

TO church I went,
With good intent,
To hear Membrino preach and pray;
But objects there,
Too heavenly fair,
Turn'd eyes and hearts a different way.
Miss Patty's fan,
Miss Molly's man,
With powder'd hair and dimpled cheek;
Miss Delia's eyes,
That once made prize
Of Tomkin with his hair so sleek.
Ewbroider'd gowns,
And play house tunes,
Estrang'd their hearts from heaven too wide;
I felt most odd,
This house of God,
Should all be flutter, pomp and pride.
Now pray be wise—
No prayers will rise
To heaven, where hearts are not sincere—
Leave pride at home,
Whene'er you come,
To pay to heaven your offerings there.

EXTEMPORE on a SELECT PARTY: By a LADY.

WITH polish'd wit, and song refin'd,
Around a social fire,
e softly blows the eastern wind,
nd easier we respire
tranfient interva of health,
om pain and langu free;
med'cin l worth Peruvian wealth,
sweet helarity,
with this convivial theme,
muse inspires once more;
fted taper's glimmering beam,
brightens, and is o're,

ANECDOTE.

the commencement of the reign of Louis XIV, in the depth of winter and of the snows a large party dragoons were attacked near Pontharlier, at the foot of the mountains of Jurat, by a multitude of wolves; the dragoons fought bravely, and killed many hundreds of them; but, at last, overpowered by numbers, they and their horses were all devoured. A cross is erected on the place of combat with an inscription to commemorate it, which is still to be seen.

For London,

THE SHIP

THOMAS,

ELC. VICKEREY, Master.

NOW lying at City Point, and one half of her cargo engaged, and is expected to sail by the first of October; will take in freight on liberty of consignment at seven pounds sterling per ton. Apply to Messrs. Stott and Donaldson, or Messrs. Campbell and Wheeler, Petersburg; Mr. James Heron, or Mr. George Nicolson, in Richmond; or the subscriber

ROBERT TAYLOR.

Norfolk, September 1, 1788.

THE VIRGINIA JOCKEY CLUB RACES,

To be run at the BOLLING-GREEN,

WILL commence on the second Tuesday in October next, and it is expected that the members of the club will meet the day before the races begins, in order to settle some matters of importance to them. There will be several days racing, and there is no doubt but they will be equal to any ever seen in this country, as a considerable number of the first horses are now in training for them, and the best rules and regulations will be strictly observed.

Great attention will be paid to accommodate ladies and gentlemen that come a distance, for which purpose several very good houses (convenient to the race field) will be opened.

JOHN HOOMES, Secretary to the Club.

Bolling-Green, August 26, 1788.

AUGUST 9, 1788.

THERE is now in the possession of the subscriber living in Louisa county, a black HORSE about 4 feet 10 inches high, hip shotten, branded on the near shoulder M. has a star in his fore-head, and a snip on his nose. Also an old saddle and bridle; the bridle appears to have been a waggon bridle from the make of it. Taken out of the possession of Richard Pearl, who is now in the publick jail in the city of Richmond.

(I) THOMAS JOHNSON, jun.

THOMAS BREND,

Bookbinder & Stationer,

NEAR THE BRIDGE,

INFORMS his friends and the public in general, that he carries on his business as usual, in all its various branches; where merchants may be furnished with compleat sets of account books, made and ruled to any pattern given; county court clerks and sheriffs with books for their different offices, and all others with blank books of any sort or size. He has just come to hand a collection of books on various subjects, all of which are American editions, and many of them neatly bound and lettered, the prices are as low as any English books of the same size. Among them

POEMS,

In one neat Pocket Volume, price only Five Shillings, handsomely bound and lettered, (although the Edinburgh copy sold for Six Shillings Sterling in Blue Boards)

CHIEFLY IN THE

SCOTTISH DIALECT

BY

ROBERT BURNS,

The celebrated AYRSHIRE *ploughman.*

The peculiar merit of this work is sufficiently evinced by the very numerous list of subscribers prefixed to the Edinburgh edition (there being not less than sixteen hundred) among whom appears many of the Nobility and Gentry of Scotland.

A number of the pieces have been presented to the notice of the public, through the channel of the news papers of this and some other States, viz. *Man was made to Mourn. The Cotter's Saturday Night. Invocation to Ruin. Despondency, an Ode, &c. &c.* which have been universally admired.

Extract from the MONTHLY REVIEW, for December 1786.

"These poems are chiefly in the comic strain. Some "are of the descriptive cast; particularly *Hallow e'en*, "which contains a lively picture of the magical tricks "that still are practised in the country at that season. "Sometimes they are in the elegiac strain, among "which class the reader will find much of nature in "the lines to a mouse, on turning up her nest with "the plough, in Nov. 1785—and those to a moun"tain-daisy, on turning one down with the plough, "in April 1786. In these we meet with a strain of "that delicate tenderness, which renders the Idylls "of Madam Deshouliers so peculiarly interesting.
"His simple strain, artless and unadorned, seem to flow "without effort, from the native feelings of the heart. "They are always nervous, sometimes inelegant, of"ten natural, simple and sublime; yet his verses are "sometimes struck off with a delicacy, and artless "simplicity, that charms like the bewitching though "irregular touches of a Shakespear."

*** *I have printed Catalogues of the above Books.* T. B.

THE

AMPTHILL MILLS,

ARE in compleat order for manufacturing; and as the new crop of wheat is now coming in, merchants and others may be supplied with a quantity of flour or bread at a short notice —— Cash is given for good wheat delivered at the mill, by

WILLIAM PENNOCK.

☞ *Who wants to hire two good negro* COOPERS.

AUGUST 19, 1788.

TREASURY OFFICE,

AUGUST 23, 1788.

THE money in the funds appropriated to the payment of interest on the military debt, will be divided among the holders of *those warrants for the sixth years interest on military certificates*, which shall be brought into this office to be registered, between the date hereof, and the fourteenth day of October next, as the law directs.

J. AMBLER, Treasurer.

Will be Sold,

On the plantation whereon SAMUEL MAJOR, deceased, formerly lived in York county,

The 10th day of October next.

Twelve slaves, consisting of MEN, WOMEN & CHILDREN,

Belonging to the estate of the above deceased.

Twelve months credit will be allowed the purchasers, on giving bond with approved security.

RICHARD BOOKER, Adm'r

THE GOSPORT LOTS AND LAND,

BELONGING to the State, and not particularly reserved for public use, will be exposed to sale on the premises on Monday the 15th of September next, for military certificates or other public securities of this state, bearing an interest of 6 per cent per annum, pursuant to a resolution of the General Assembly of the 8th of January 1788. A credit of twelve months will be allowed to the purchasers, on their giving bond with approved security. Some of the lots for sale are contiguous to the river, and are amongst the most valuable of that place. Few situations on the continent posses greater natural advantages for commerce than Gosport; and by being annexed to Portsmouth and enjoying the same harbour with Norfolk, it partakes of the advantages of established towns. These circumcumstances and the probable revival of trade under the regulations of the general government afford a fair expectation that property here will be of very growing value.

ROBERT ANDREWS, Com'r.

Virginia, August 8, 1788

TO BE LET,

A HOUSE on the back street lately occupied by the Attorney General, and joining Mr. JOHN BROWN's. It has a good garden, cellar, and all necessary out houses.

—*ALSO*—

A HOUSE near the Mason's Hall,

both of which will be let upon reasonable terms by applying to

G. GALT.

Richmond, August 8, 1788.

TAKEN up in Mecklenburg, a bay MARE four feet six inches high, one hind foot white, neither dockt or branded. Appraised to seven pounds.

THOMAS HAYES.

County Court Clerks, merchants, sheriffs, naval-officers, and others may be furnished with any of the undermentioned BLANKS, at the shortest notice, by the Printer hereof, viz

COUNTY COURT.
PETITION & SUMMONS.
SUBPOENAS.
WRITS.
ATTACHMENTS.
EXECUTIONS.
EXECUTORS BONDS.
ADMINISTRATORS ditto.
ORPHANS ditto.

SHERIFFS.
EXECUTION BONDS, of four kinds
APPEARANCE ditto.
PRISON BOUND ditto.

MERCHANTS.
COMMON BONDS.
NOTES OF HAND.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE.
BILLS OF LADING.
BILLS OF SALE.
DEEDS OF TRUST.
DEEDS FOR LAND.
SEAMEN's ARTICLES.
INDENTURES &c.

NAVAL OFFICERS.
DUTY BONDS.
CLEARANCES.
PERMITS, &c.

Declarations for Lawyers,
OF VARIOUS FORMS.

May be had at this Office.
ACTS OF ASSEMBLY,
Printed since the revised code, viz. For the years 1784, 85, 86, and 87.

M'MURRAY's MAP OF THE UNITED STATES.